tion of Koyla Bhavan and the Koyl» Nagar Townsh'p till March, 1994 was as under:—

(i) Koyla Bhavan Rs. 469.91 Lakhs

(ii) Koyla Nagar Township Rs. 2285.58 Lakhs

(b) The cost of the aeroplane type Beech aircraft B-200 purchased by CIL during Sept., 1993 is Rs. 11.5 crores.

(c) According to Coal India Ltd. the purchase of said aircraft is a replacement to their old aircraft VT-CNY(1947 model)which is being disposed of sepa rately. The need for a fast and reliable mode of transport for hazardous activity such as mining is well established. The aeroplane will be useful for inspection of m'nes in far-flung areas as also for relief in case of any disaster. As such the expenditure cannot be termed as extra vagance.

Annual Demand of Coal for Thermal Power Units

1745. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(al what is the total annual requirement of spec'fic quality of coal required for Thermal Power Units in the country:

(b) what is the total consumption vis-a-vis production of coal during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of coal required for Thermal Power Units; and

(d) whether Government have expressed their inability to meet coal requirement of Tata Electric Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has assessed the coal requirements of all major coal based thermal power stations in the country based on the annual generation target fixed for them. The requirement of coal for power houses for the year 1994-95, as assessed by CEA, is 177 million tonnes.

(b) The indigenous raw coal production and total raw coal supplies (including imports) during each of the last three years were as under :—

(In million tonnes)
(Data provisional)

Year	Total Production	Total Supplies
1991-92 . . .	229.28	229.67
1992-93 . . .	238.26	241.69
1993-94 . . .	246.03	252.87

fc) No, Sir, Actual coal despatches to power houses during the last iwo years has been 100% of the requirement or even more. During the current year also (94-95) coal companies are confident of meeting the full coal requirement of power houses in the country.

(d) No, Sir.

Hospitals under Mahanadi Coal Fields

1746. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK . Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of allopathic dispensaries and homoeopathic hospitals/dispensaries set up by his Ministry under the Mahanadi Coal Fields areas;

(b) the location of these hospitals and dispensaries;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to provide better health care facilities to the employees of coal mines and workers in the coal belt; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There are 5 allopathic hospitals and 11 dispensaries at Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL). No Homoeopathic hospital or dispensary exists in M.C.L.

(b) The location of the hospitals and dispensaries is as under :—

Area	Location
	HOSPITALS
1. IB Valley	Brajrajnagar, (Central Hospital), Mandlia Colony.
2. Orient	Brajrajnagar,Hingir, Rampur Colliery.
3. Talcher	Deulbera Colony, Deulbera Colliery.
4. Jagannath	Dera Colony (Regional Hospital), Dera Colliery.
5. Jagannath	Nehru Satabdi, Central Hospital, Near CGM's office, Jagannath Area.

Area	Location
DISPENSARIES	
1. Kalinga	Nehru Satabdi Nagar
2. Kalinga	Bharatpur OCP
3. Talcher	Nandira Colliery
4. Talcher	Handidhua Colliery
5. Jagannath	Central Colony
6. Jagannath	Balanda Colliery
7. Jagannath	Jagannath Colliery
8. IB Valley	Belpahar OCM
9. Orient	IB Pit(Lamtibahal)
10. Orient	Bundia Mines (Rampur)
11. MCL Hqrs.	Burla, Sambalpur, (Anand Vihar).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited has already taken steps for creation of more indoor beds in Talcher and Central Hospital in IB Valley Area New OPD Complex. ICU etc. are being provided with modern diagnostic facilities. For effective management of medical emergency one full air-conditioned mobile medical clinic van has also been provided. Besides, preventive care including immunisation programme, school health programme, National Programmes like prevention of blindness, maternity health care, child welfare programmes and family welfare programme are being undertaken.

Low Quality Coal to Power Houses

1747. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AG AR WALL A: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the Hindi daily which appeared in "Jansatta" of 25th October, 1994 regarding adverse impact of low quality coal on power houses;

(b) if so. Ihe month-wise quantum and quality-grades of coal supplied to the Kota thermal power plant, and as accepted by the power plant authorities, during each month of 1993-94 and 1994-95, with such details as the ash content calorific **value etc.;**

(c) the estimated loss on account of downgrading of coal supplied to the Kota power house, during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken against the erring officials and steps taken to insure supply of requisite quality coal to users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information receiv ed from Coal India Limited (CIL), Kota TPS is supplied coal mainly from South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Northern Coal fields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited. Company-wise quantities of coal supplies to Kota TPS during the year9 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto November, 94) are given in Statement *(See below).*

Kota TPS have complained about pool quality of coal being received from BCCL. CIL have reported that as per the designed parameters of boilers of Kota ITS, ihe power house require coal of E grade having useful Heat value between 3360K. Cal. and 4200 K. Cal. per Kilogram. The Useful Heat Value of Coal supplied to Kota TPS from BCCL during 1993-94 v. as 3701 K. Cal./Kg. i.e. 'E' grade of coal. During the year 1994-95, 90% of the .-oal supplied is reported to have been analysed as Washery IV/E/F Grade *i.e.* having Useful Heat Value ranging from 3360 K. Cal. per Kg.—4200 K. Cal. per Kg. The Useful Heat Value of coal supplied from NCL and SECL range from Grade C to E with useful heat value of 3500—5000. K. Cal./ Kg.

(c) CIL have reported that Kota TPS is not facing any loss on account of receipt of lower grade of coal since the power house makes payment only on the basis of the results of joint sample tests or on the basis of the results of samples drawn by the Coal Controller.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

***Coal Supplied to Kota TPS by different Companies during* 1994**

(Figs. in' 000 tonnes) (Data Provisional)

	SECL	CCL	NCL	BCCL
1993-94				
April, 93	67	—	77	141
May, 93	53	—	49	209
June, 93	17	—	31	183
July, 93	196	4	96	93
August, 93	143	18	89	86
September, 93	153	—	27	—